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Y 14.95	Mukden	...Lv.	8.00 a.m.	Sun.	Wed.
	Changchun	...Ar.	3.50 p.m.	"	"
Y 11.50	Changchun	...Lv.	4.05 "	"	"
	Harbin	(Russian Train) ...Lv.	10.30 "	Mon.	Thurs.
Y 9.60	Harbin	...Ar.	*12.30 a.m.	"	Sat.
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	Changchun	...Ar.	*8.40 p.m.	"	"
Y 11.50	Mukden	(S.M.R. Train) ...Lv.	10.00 "	Tues.	Thurs.
	Dairen	...Ar.	5.00 a.m.	"	Sat.
Y 14.95	Dairen	...Lv.	5.15 "	"	"
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[23]

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ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Code: A.B.C. 5th Ed. London. P. O. Box, 54. Telephone No. 12.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th inst., at St. John's Cathedral, by the Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, Hilda Violet Eardley-Wilford, daughter of the Rev. Prof. E. A. Eardley-Wilford, Vicar of St. Jude's, South Kensington, London, to FREDERICK KINGSMILL BROWN, of Taipei, Formosa, son of the late John Annesley Brownrigg, M.D., and Mrs. Brownrigg, of Haslemere, Surrey.

[29]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1912.

SIR ROBERT FULTON'S letter to the *Times*, which we reprinted in our issue of January 30th last, opens up a question in reference to the revolution in China that is vital to Great Britain—the status of the outlying dependencies of the Chinese Empire, and especially of Tibet. It might be useful to rehearse the recent political history of that country, which, as the buffer State on the north of India, has a peculiar significance for us. Our relations with Tibet have, since the YOUNGHUSAN Expedition, been regulated by three Agreements, one each with Tibet, China, and Russia. The first of these, the Convention of Lhasa, signed in 1904, provided, it will be remembered, *inter alia*, that the Tibetans should not cede any territory, or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. This was ratified by the Convention of Peking (1906), when China reaffirmed the immunity of Tibet from interference

by any foreign Power, while Great Britain pledged herself not to annex any portion of Tibet nor to interfere in its administration. Finally, there is the much-abused Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, whereby both Powers recognize the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agree to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, and not to obtain any railway, mining, or commercial concession. These three documents sum up our obligations with regard to Tibet, and amount practically to a recognition of China's supremacy over the country. The principle underlying them all is a determination to maintain Tibet as a true buffer State—a sacred and neutral territory that cannot be encroached upon by any other Power—that is to say, by Russia. It is not, as Sir ROBERT FULTON'S letter would imply, Chinese influence in Tibet that is to be feared. We already have a common frontier with China stretching for some hundreds of miles between Yunnan and Burma, and China has never given any serious cause for complaint as a neighbour there. Moreover, the Chinese advance on Tibet had been begun before even the first of our Conventions was signed. Before 1903, China had started to try to push forward her influence in Eastern Tibet and among the Tibetan tribes of Western Szechuan. In 1904, Assistant Resident FENG was sent by Peking to reside at Chiamlo, in Tibet proper, and to reduce the power and population of the lamaseries. This aroused the Tibetans, FENG and his following were exterminated, and the border country was in a ferment. A punitive expedition was organized, and the rebellion was slowly put down, and, by the end of 1906, China had regained her position on the border, and had broken the power of the Lamas. Thus, when the Convention of Lhasa was signed in 1904, China's plans with regard to Tibet were already discernible; while when the Agreements of 1906 and 1907 were concluded, there was no secret of China's intention to make her rule in Tibet far more effective than it had ever been before. It is evident, then, that we concluded these two last Conventions with our eyes open to the prospect of a great access of strength to China's rule at Lhasa, and that we fully acquiesced in that position. The advent of CHAO ERH-FENG in 1900 as Warden of the Marches was the opening of yet another chapter in the story; his ruthless methods and skilled generalship transformed the earlier leisurely advance into a vigorous campaign—roads were opened, lamaseries broken up, and Chinese colonization encouraged. His troops penetrated to Lhasa; he himself established his headquarters at Chiamlo; and, when he was promoted Viceroy of Szechuan, Tibet was within measurable distance of becoming a province (or two provinces) of China, under direct Chinese rule. This, we believe, would not have been found the catastrophe to our Indian frontier that Sir ROBERT FULTON imagines; but now, with China in a turmoil, all the hold she was gaining on Tibet is vanishing. CHAO ERH-FENG, too, has been murdered by the Szechuanese, and the chances are very remote of republican China ever discovering another such administrative and military genius. Hemmed in, though, as we are with Agreements and Conventions, the one object to aim for in our Tibetan policy is the maintenance of the Chinese overlordship; the most dangerous outcome of the present situation would be the independence of Tibet. The machinations of DORJEFF at Lhasa in 1902 are sufficient to show what that might lead to, and how far the present DALAI LAMA is to be trusted. If, as is not improbable, Tibet now breaks away from a disrupted China, an ideal solution of the problem would be to restore the DALAI LAMA to his sovereignty, under the strict tutelage of Great Britain, and to keep him in the same position as the Amir of Afghanistan. This, however, is precluded by the terms of our 1907 Agreement with Russia, so for the present we should have to be content, should Tibet become independent, with observing strictly the prescribed policy of non-interference and non-intervention, at the same time keeping a close watch on the conduct of Russia, and insisting on as scrupulous an adherence to the terms of the Agreement from her. This situation, fortunately, has not yet arisen and until it does arise we must do all we can to assist in the maintenance and strengthening of China's rule in Tibet.

The famous Shanghai race pony "Marbles" has had to be destroyed, owing to an attack of lock-jaw.

Mr. A. M. Townsend, who has just retired from the management of the London Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has been visiting Mr. Keith, the local manager of the Bank at Manila.

Three dead bodies were picked up at the beginning of the week, death being due to smallpox in two cases.

L.C. Attewell yesterday arrested two men on board the steamer *Sui Tai*, for being in possession of two rifles. He arrested another man who was in possession of 749 rounds of ammunition, on the steamer *Sui An*.

A fire broke out in the Cement Works on Tuesday, the outbreak being, it is thought, due to the overheating of the furnace. The fire was extinguished by employees of the company before the Fire Brigade arrived. The damage was slight.

A number of armed Chinese made an attempt yesterday to rob a boat in Yau-mai Bay. The only occupants of the boat were the boat woman and her child. The woman was badly injured, but she gave the alarm, and the people in neighbouring junks went to her aid. The thieves jumped overboard, but one was captured and handed over to the police.

Welcome evidence of Lady Lugard's continued progress is the announcement that Her Excellency will be at Home at Government House to the members and associates of the various branches of the Ministering Children's League at 3.45 p.m. on the following dates:—9th February Chinese Branch; 13th February European Branch; 14th February Portuguese Branch.

As one would naturally expect after the unusually wet month we have had, the return of the level and storage of water in the reservoirs on the 1st inst. shows an improvement on the return for the corresponding date last year. In the reservoirs on the island we have some 22,000,000 gallons of water more than they contained last year, and at Kowloon the excess is 34,000,000. There is about four months' supply on the island and eleven months' supply at Kowloon.

We acknowledge with thanks a copy of the Hongkong Civil Service List for 1912, compiled in the Colonial Secretary's Office. This useful work which gives a certain amount of historical and statistical information, lists of the Civil establishments, etc., and the record of public service of officers, has been brought well up to date, but the size of the book has been considerably reduced by the omission of the general orders and regulations which appeared in the earlier volumes.

A meeting of the Hongkong Licensing Board was held in the Council Chamber yesterday. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), presided, and there were also present the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, the Hon. Mr. A. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Messrs. D. W. Craddock, A. MacKenzie, and G. A. Woodcock (secretary). The only business was the consideration of an application from Mr. Harry Haynes for the transfer to him from Mr. J. N. Mehta of the publican's license to retail in toxicating liquors on the premises of the "King Edward Hotel." Mr. Woodcock said there was no objection lodged by the police, and the application was granted without discussion.

INDIAN TROOPS ARRIVE.

The 25th Punjab, one of the two additional Indian Regiments detailed for service in China owing to the general situation, arrived by the troopship *Harding* yesterday. The troops disembarked at Holt's Wharf. The troopship, which is in charge of Commander C. M. Luck, R.I.M., left Karachi on January 22nd. The force which comprises 850 of the Punjab Regiment, and a warrant officer and 33 men of the Supply and Transport Corps, is being temporarily accommodated under canvas on the reclamation space near the railway terminus. The British officers and families associated with the force are:—Lieut.-Col. R. E. H. Dyer and wife, Major Poleologus, Major F. Martin and wife, Capt. Riley, wife and child, Captains Penton, Pussy and Tyrell, Lieuts. Flag, Steel, Walker, Gardner and Coats, Lieut.-Col. Norman, I.M.S., and wife, Mr. Newman, wife and children. The steamer *Dufferin* will arrive on the 13th inst. with the 26th Punjab on board.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

GENERAL'S ALARMIST VIEW.

Major-General Williams Carter, United States Army, started the Congressional Committee, which is considering the Bill for the reorganization of the army by declaring that such a reorganization was necessary if the United States wished to retain her insular possessions. There were, he declared, 35,000 Japanese ex-soldiers in the Philippines and Hawaii ready to rise against the United States in case of any dispute with Japan.

ARE YOU A MAN?

If so a tube of PINKLETS will nicely fit your waistcoat pocket. They dispel Constipation, aid Digestion, regulate the Liver, cure Biliousness. As gentle as Nature. 60 cents of Chemists, and post-free from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84c, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THEIR MAJESTIES' RETURN.

LONDON, February 7th.
PATRIOTIC DISPLAYS.
A crowd yesterday afternoon assembled in front of Buckingham Palace and sang the National Anthem and patriotic songs. Their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family came to the balcony, and were received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S.
A thaw had set in and the weather was misty when the King and Queen drove to St. Paul's Cathedral in open carriages, receiving a great ovation en route.

The Thanksgiving Service was conducted with impressive ceremonial in the presence of a great assemblage.

The clergy, headed by the Primate and the Archbishop of York, wearing their copes and preceded by the Golden Cross, met Their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary and Prince George at the west door and conducted them to the faldstools upon the dais, facing the altar.

Behind them was Queen Alexandra, and many members of the Royal Family were around them. All the members of the Cabinet were on one side, and diplomats, and representatives of the Dominions and the Colonies were on the other.

The Cathedral was crowded with a brilliant throng, there being a multitude of naval, military and official uniforms, but the brightness of the picture was darkened by the sombre mourning worn by the Royal Family, the Court, and other ladies.

The features of the service were the rendering of the National Anthem, Martin's Te Deum, "Now thank we all our God," and five collects, including a prayer for "all Indian Princes and rulers so to be guided and blessed that under them the people would live peaceable lives in godliness and honesty."

The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a short address expressing thanksgiving for the safe return of the King.

His Majesty, who wore the uniform of an Admiral, acknowledged by slightly bowing. Their Majesties returned, in sunshine, by way of the Embankment under an escort of cavalry.

JEWISH AND CATHOLIC SERVICES.
The Jews held a thanksgiving service in the Great Synagogue and sang the National Anthem at the conclusion. There was also a large Catholic Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Cathedral.

A STOCK EXCHANGE WELCOME.
The Stock Exchange suspended business while the members sang the National Anthem.

CANADA'S CONGRATULATIONS.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the Governor-General of Canada, has telegraphed to the King that the Government and people of Canada join in heartfelt congratulations on the safe return of Their Majesties and rejoice in the manifestations of loyalty by their fellow-subjects in distant lands.

A UNIQUE GATHERING.

LONDON, February 7th.
A unique gathering took place at the Mansion House last night, the Lord Mayor entertaining to a banquet the provincial Mayors and Provosts who welcomed the King.

The Lord Mayor, in submitting "The King and Queen" as one toast, said he did so because His Majesty had requested that the loyal address of the Corporation of London on Saturday next should be addressed to both.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, February 7th.
The statement made by the *Vossische Zeitung* has received much attention in Britain and on the continent.

A Berlin wire says the officials are reticent, but so far as can be ascertained no negotiations are proceeding. The authorities of both countries are, however, anxious to avoid utterances which would impede the opening of negotiations in the future.

GERMAN PRINCE TO VISIT FAR EAST.

LONDON, February 7th.
Reuter's correspondent at Kiel telegraphs that Prince Waldemar, the son of Prince Henry of Prussia, has left for Genoa, where he will embark on the 8th instant for Ceylon. Thence he will proceed to East Asia. He will be absent from Europe for six months.

TOKYO TRAMWAY STRIKE.

LONDON, February 7th.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo reports that the socialist leader Katayama has been arrested and charged with conspiracy in connection with the recent tramway strike.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CRISIS IN ULSTER.

LONDON, February 7th.
Troops to the number of 3,500 are being sent to Belfast, where the police will line and patrol the streets.

The Unionists to-day agreed to give up the Ulster Hall on Wednesday, on the police guaranteeing that the Liberals will not obtain it on Thursday.

The lunch at which the Liberals were to have met Mr. Churchill has been abandoned. He will be entertained privately.

Mr. Winston Churchill arrives in Belfast at 9.30 on the morning of the 8th. He will stay at an hotel, and will drive to his meeting at 12.30. He leaves for Glasgow at 6.30 p.m. The Rt. Hon. A. Murray, Master of Elibank, is unable to accompany him, owing to pressure of Parliamentary business.

The troops which arrived in Belfast yesterday include the Dragoons, the Engineers and six battalions of infantry, with maxims.

The Mayoress of Belfast appeals to the Protestant women to help in keeping the peace.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, February 7th.
Reuter's correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the Russian Grand Duke Andrew has arrived as the guest of the Emperor.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent states that considerable importance is attached to the visit as a sign of improvement in Austro-Russian relations, which have been cool since the annexation of Bosnia.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

LONDON, February 7th.
A telegram from Teheran states that the English and Russian Ministers have suggested to the Government that a pension should be granted to the ex Shah on condition that he leaves the country without delay.

EXPORTATION OF CATTLE.

LONDON, February 7th.
On the recommendation of a Development Commission, the Board of Agriculture is about to establish a national testing station, where British cattle can be tested before exportation. The idea was first suggested to the Government by General Botha, and subsequently the South African Republics made representations.

AMERICAN STEEL TRUST.

LONDON, February 7th.
A Washington telegram states that the Federal Circuit Judge has granted an injunction restraining the defendants in the Government's suit against the Steel Trust from destroying the books and papers, the production of which the Government desires.

THE LOS ANGELES OUTRAGES.

LONDON, February 7th.
A wire from Indianapolis states that a two months' investigation into the dynamite outrages committed by the McNamara's in Los Angeles, has culminated in the filing of thirty-three indictments for complicity. The arrests, including those of the Labour leaders, will be effected simultaneously throughout the country.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, February 7th.
The Cabinet sat for three and a half hours yesterday.

Some of the papers declare that they are still drafting the Home Rule Bill.

THE STRANDING OF THE "DELHI."

A GOOD OMEN TO THE HINDUS.
We cull the following letter from a London paper:—
SIR,—The following extract from a letter I have received from an English official in India in connection with the Durbar and with the stranding of the *Delhi* is of interest as showing an aspect of the situation which I have not seen mentioned in any of the published accounts:

Of course, all the natives, or most of them, were on the look-out for omens. In the middle of the Durbar a gorgeous blue jay—one of the most propitious birds in India—fluttered down from the right side. Shortly after the Durbar, with the (in India) portentous announcement of the foundation of a new Imperial Delhi, came the news of the grounding of the *Delhi* and the narrow escape of the Royalties on board. I asked some influential natives what would be the effect of the coincidence. "Coincidence, indeed," they said. "It is the most propitious sign for Delhi to the Hindus. Kail (the goddess of destruction) has taken her own sacrifice and propitiated herself. What better could you wish? All the Royalties aboard escaped, and she took the debt of blood due to her from the foreigners."

My correspondent goes on to point out that in the old days the Goddess Kail used to be propitiated by burying a human being alive in the foundations of an important building or of a new city.—Yours, &c.,
January 15.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Feb. 7th.

TROOPS IN CANTON.

The China Merchants' steamers *Fu Shui* and *Kwanggha* are taking a full complement of soldiers North. This is in reply to the demand from the North lately for as many men as it was possible to send, and the type of soldier who is being sent is what we might classify as the second class. They are mostly new troops, but troops who have been well trained and are, as far as can be ascertained, well under control. The *Kwanggha* proceeded to Pakhoi to embark troops for the same journey. Besides this contingent leaving the City there have been numbers coming into the City these last few days. On Sunday a rough-and-tumble crowd came in from the West, and to-day another lot came in from the delta somewhere. These were badly clothed and badly armed, but looked as if they could be whipped into good soldiers all right, being strong, muscular-looking fellows. To-day also there was some sort of procession on—to all appearances a march out for recruiting purposes. Several regiments with a quite respectable band, and in first class order, marched through some of the principal streets creating a good impression.

SHAMEN.

The London Musical and Comedy Co. gave a performance last night in the Club Theatre before a very large audience. The Company's arrival here came as a sort of surprise and under the circumstances very great support could not be looked for; but contrary to what might have been expected from a show that had very little time for advertising the performance was an immense success. The audience was kept in fits of laughter through the whole performance, and in the end voted it one of the best shows that has ever visited the island. In an altogether good and successful programme it would be out of place to pick out special items, but the "Skit on Faust," Percival Mackenzie in his lightning sketches and Gladys Coppins, the contralto, were particularly appreciated. Another performance is being given to-night and a full house is assured.

TRIAL TRIP OF S.S. "TENCHO MARU."

On Tuesday of last week the new steamer, *Tencho Maru*, which has been built by the Taikeo Dockyard and Engineering Co., ran her official light trials on the Admiralty course, when a mean speed of 11 knots was attained. On Saturday, the 3rd instant, a loaded trial trip was made, when the vessel maintained a speed of 10 knots for six hours.

This vessel, which has been built for the South Manchuria Railway Company for their coasting trade, is a very up-to-date type of coasting passenger steamer. She is 255 feet long overall, 36 feet beam, and 16' 6" deep, and is of the continuous main deck type, with top gallant fore-castle and bridge deck, and 'tween decks fore and aft. The dining saloon is amidships, under the bridge. The passengers' state rooms, which are on either side of the saloon, are handsomely fitted up, and special attention has been paid to the heating and ventilation to suit the extremes of temperature which the vessel will meet with up North. The 'tween decks have been arranged for the carrying of steerage passengers, and the vessel has a complete electric lighting installation, including mast-head and side light lamps and cargo clusters.

The machinery consists of one set of inverted, direct-acting, surface-condensing, triple-expansion engines, to which steam is supplied by two large multitubular marine boilers, each with two Morrison's suspension furnaces having withdrawable ends and fitted with Von Riegen's patent-freabars. Weir's types of general service pump, feed pump, feed heater and evaporator have been installed.

The vessel, which has been built under Lloyd's special survey to class 100 A1, and also to the Japanese Government Regulations, is well worthy of shipowners' notice as an economical steamer for Eastern trading, and carries a large deadweight on a limited draft.

During her construction the *Tencho Maru* has been under the inspection of Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke, Consulting Engineers. The local agents are the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

TRADE IN THE AMUR.

The Board of Trade Journal states that, according to the *Official Messenger*, a project has been submitted to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry relative to measures for the development of trade in the Amur Government. The main questions to be investigated have reference to the encouragement of the export trade, amendments in the Customs tariff, the development of transport facilities, and erection of warehouses, the making of new roads, the establishment of easy credit systems, the formation of trading companies, the encouragement of immigration, and the coasting trade. It may be noted in this connection that His Majesty's Commercial Attaché for Russia (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that the Ministry of Commerce proposes to submit to the Duma a Bill providing for the appointment of a special representative of that Ministry to be attached to the staff of the Governor-General of the Pri-Amur.

LIVER DISEASE IN CHINA.

ITS CURE AND PREVENTION.

This complaint which, most probably, begins with pain in the right side and shoulder, fever, nausea, constipation and semi-jaundiced skin, is far too serious to be ignored, and such symptoms should cause the sufferer to seek the nearest medical aid. In places where this cannot be readily obtained, however, "free" purgation with calomel, compound jalap powder or sulphate of magnesia, fomentations over the side and very spare diet, excluding meat and alcohol, will "to quote that distinguished medical authority, Sir Joseph Foyler—"probably give relief, and may stave off inflammation and consequent abscess."

In these cases, diet exercises an important influence, and European sufferers are apt to feel particularly weak when they first exclude the meat and alcohol to which they have been accustomed. This feeling can, however, be relieved with consummate ease by the simple process of using Sanatogen. Consisting of 95 per cent. of the body-building part of pure milk, chemically combined with 5 per cent. of glycerophosphate of sodium—the form in which phosphorus is found in the nervous system—Sanatogen supplies a concentrated nourishment for brain and body, blood and nerves, in the condition in which it can be most readily absorbed by the tissues.

Moreover, Sanatogen is so easily digested that it puts no strain on the disordered stomach and liver, and it rapidly brings about that feeling of well-being which is so essential for the vigorous enjoyment of life. These statements can all be easily verified, for every reader must have among his acquaintances many people who have derived benefit from Sanatogen, since it is so universally used in China, both by the advice of the physician and on the recommendation of those who have themselves derived benefit from its reinvigorating, revitalising and curative power. One of the most distinguished physicians in Calcutta writes:—"I am using Sanatogen in a case of disordered liver, sleeplessness and gastric derangements with cerebral neuroasthenia. I am glad to inform you that the patient is nearly all right."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists. [99-124]

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IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

THE CHINESE FRONTIERS OF INDIA.

LORD CURZON ON DELIMITATION.

A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held in the Theatre, Burlington Gardens, to hear a paper on "Chinese Frontiers of India," by Mr. Archibald Rose, British Consul, Tengyueh, Yunnan, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and among the large and representative company present were:

Sir F. Youngblood, the Hon. Stanforth Smith, Sir Henry Bulwer, Sir Clement Hill, Sir Lewis Beaumont, Captain Deasy, Colonel Munro, Mr. D. W. Freshfield, Mr. Douglas Carruthers, Colonel Headley, and Colonel Close.

Mr. Rose said there were few countries which should prove so satisfactory in the relationship of a neighbour as China, with her peace-loving and slow-moving people, and her administrative genius. India would be happy indeed on her north-east frontier if China prove true to her tradition, and if she would consent to learn and to fulfil the duties which civilization demand from the nations whose borders marched with those of sister Powers. Signs were not wanting that this would be a hard lesson for her to learn. She had grown so accustomed to a tribal fringe—to the barbarian borders to the north and south and west of her broad domains—that she was slow to realize the rapidity with which her modern advance was bringing her to new and undreamed of frontier conditions.

THE PROBLEM OF THE FRONTIER.

On all sides of the frontier were broad problems of exploration, the unknown reaches of the Brahmaputra, and the white patch on the map through which the Upper Salween flows. There were unclaimed mountain peaks with eternal snows within but a few miles of semitropical valleys, great rivers and broad deserts, grassy treeless plateaux and evergreen forests. Then there was the fringe of tribesmen from the Hunza Nagas to the Abors, the Tibetans to the Shans, sounding every note in the gamut of human development. Some could boast proud and ancient civilizations, some still remained in a state of primitive barbarism, yet all were merging into the two Empires to whom fate had entrusted their welfare and in whose hands lay their future government and administration. For there could be no stopping of the clock; the process of absorption was as inevitable and as unresisting as the sun in its course. Perhaps it was this relentless force of nature which had brought the question of the frontier so forcibly to our notice in the course of the past few years. China was awakening to her responsibilities as much as to her rights. She was founding an army, a representative Government, a modern learning, and a new Press. Sometimes the times seemed out of joint, the internal situation would not balance itself, the external situation became top-heavy, and then clouds gathered on the frontier horizons. She had shown a wonderful skill in the peaceful absorption of some races—Murus and Lisus, Kachins and Shans—having all been gathered at times without too much trouble, into the family of the Sons of Han. Now she was engaged with a new problem, with the absorption of the Tibetan peoples, and it might be that this would prove a more difficult task, for in the past there had been a tendency for nature to assert herself in the opposite direction, and for the stronger personality of the Tibetan to engulf the emigrant Chinese. Perhaps this would prove an insuperable difficulty to China's new ambitions in Tibet. If so, it was difficult to know what would happen, for it was hardly possible that she could maintain a heavy expenditure for her military and administrative machinery on the Tibetan border for an indefinite time, and we had yet to learn if the bold spirit of the Tibetans would consent to a purely Chinese rule not backed by overwhelming forces. Be that as it may, the border problem remained the same, India and China must meet along some thousands of miles of frontier and meet as neighbours, willing to work hand in hand towards the solution of those difficult border problems which beset them both—the administration of the tribes, the substitution of justice and law and order, of well-protected trade and agricultural prosperity, for the feuds and individualism and poverty that have marked the tribal belt in the past.

CHINA AND TIBET.

India had held out the hand of friendship on all sides, had tried to carry into her Chinese relations that broad reasonableness without which nothing could be accomplished. The Chinese should prove the best of neighbours for us, and there was, he thought, every reason to welcome their administrative advance, so long as it continued in a spirit of neighbourliness and good accord, laying aside small prejudices and striving for the greater good of all the frontier peoples. These Chinese had an undoubted liking for us, they were friendly to the real Sons of Han, for they knew that they might expect from the English fair treatment and just dealings; and in travelling through many provinces of China he had never once been met by a discourteous word or an unfriendly action from the people. As there was no dream of aggression from the direction of India, so he believed that there need be no danger to us in the recent Chinese advance—no yellow peril on the Indian borderland. Events, however, were moving apace, and we were reminded of the "risior's" edge on which hung suspended the modern issues of peace or war, of life or death to nations. It might be hoped that China would realize the value of British friendship, in her future ambitions as in her past sorrows, and that she would be willing to meet us in a fair and reasonable spirit on the far-reaching Indian frontiers of Yunnan and Tibet.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

The President said the most remarkable politico-geographical fact in the modern world was the degree to which in Asia, and growing together, and parts of the world which had hitherto been remote and regarded as unapproachable were falling under the influence of this or that Great Power. "No man's lands" were rapidly disappearing. Independence was giving way to protectorates and spheres of influence; and boundaries which a few years ago were fluctuating or traditional, or in some cases non-existent, had become fixed, regular, and definite. Hitherto this process had been, in the main, due to the advance of Great European Powers. In Asia these had been Great Britain, Russia, and France. But China was now for the first time to be seen as a growing, pushing, and assertive Power, and it was desirable that those who were interested in our Eastern possessions should regard it with a watchful, although certainly not with a jealous eye.

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The most conspicuous sign of China's advance was to be seen in Tibet. That was not the proper occasion for him to make a speech on Tibet, but he would say in passing that he greatly regretted that China had been encouraged by our action, or inaction, to resume and tighten, even to recreate, what was once but a nominal suzerainty over Tibet. Tibet ought to be a buffer country between our Indian Empire and any other Power, and it was an unfortunate thing that the Tibetans, who were friendly disposed towards ourselves, should be allowed once again to fall under the subjection, if not the servitude, of another Power. The Government of India had always set before themselves the policy—and they were pursuing that now—of making the boundary line, if possible, identical with the physical watershed. He hoped that at no time would there be any misunderstanding about the fact that Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan were places that fell within the political frontier of India, and that under no circumstances would any other Power be allowed to tamper with them in any way whatsoever. He ventured to lay down as a general proposition to guide us in the future that it would be wise for the Government, wherever they could, to fix a definite frontier in the regions spoken of by Mr. Rose, and, as a necessary corollary to that, not to allow those frontiers when fixed to be encroached upon or impaired. It did not necessarily follow that when we fixed a frontier we should carry out administrative duties right up to that frontier. Although he had heard the British and India Governments accused of aggressive designs, he had never himself met a Government that was anxious to extend its rule over turbulent mountain tribes. All that was necessary in fixing a frontier was that that frontier should be recognized by the Great Power on the other side, that the tribes which lay on our side should acknowledge our political influence and refrain from interfering with the other Great Power or harassing people who were within our boundary. There was no reason whatever why there should be any quarrel between ourselves and China. The general temper of the Chinese people was affable towards us, there were no interests at stake to justify a quarrel, but the surest way to avoid a quarrel was to display decision at the earliest stage, to fix our frontier, and to show that we would not allow it to be infringed. (Hear, hear.)

EXPLORATION IN THE FUTURE.

If he were asked where he thought the finest work was being done by Englishmen at the present moment he would not point to the British House of Commons (laughter), he would not point even to the cricket field at Adelaide—although, so far as he could see, pretty good work was being done there (laughter and "Hear, hear"); but he would point to the frontiers of India and to the work done by Mr. Rose and other young men like him. (Hear, hear.) He would also say there could be no greater mistake than to suppose that the work of exploration was over. In Asia alone there were hundreds of thousands of square miles of unknown territory waiting to be explored. Indeed, there was enough work for travellers and explorers for a hundred years. (Hear, hear.) He believed that successive Presidents of the Royal Geographical Society would have for the next 50 years the pleasure of presenting the Society's medals to explorers whose work would be as good, if not so showy, as any that had been done in the past; and that at the end of the 50 years it would take geographers another hundred years properly to digest all the discoveries up to that time. (Laughter and hear, hear.)

ATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Willenden* left Tacoma on the 29th ultimo for Hongkong and Manila via Japan ports.

The I.G.M. str. *Prins Ludvig*, which left here on the 10th ult., at noon, arrived at Genoa on the 6th inst., at 11 a.m.

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[49-2]



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Y. SHIBUYA, Manager, No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong. Hongkong, 10th August, 1911 [663]

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"HIMALAYA" FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND SWATTAH

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—From London, &c., ex s.s. "Moresa" From Australia ex s.s. "Mooltan" From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. D. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1912. [1]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, FUME, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"BOHEMIA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the office of the Undersecretary before Noon on the 11th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 11th inst., will be subject to rent.

Fills of Lading will be countermanded by SANDBER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Priests' Building, Hongkong, 5th February, 1912. [3]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "OHITO MARU"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, the 12th inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be arranged.

All Claims must be filed on or before MONDAY, the 19th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA, Agent, Hongkong, 6th February, 1912. [234]

GOING HOME.

A HOLIDAY AT HOME, AND A WAY
TO GET THERE THAT'S A HOLIDAY.

WHY NOT

See the beauties of Japan, of Honolulu, (the Paradise of the Pacific), of California, of Colorado, and the fascinations of Niagara, San Francisco, Chicago and New York.

AND THE WAY

Every "travel wise" tourist takes the deservedly famous U.S. MAIL Steamers, of the

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Steamers of Limitless Luxury. Splendidly appointed "Homes on the Water." Wireless Telegraphy. Submarine Fog Signals. Excellent Sizing Orchestra. Meals for epicures under the superintendence of caterer of International Repute.

The Cost: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities, than by any other route. For a return ticket to London the cost is but £120, including berth and meals across America. To San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided for £43 to London (return ticket £74) and to San Francisco £25. SPECIAL RATES to Officers, Army, Navy, Consular or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS.	Tons	Starting	1912
MANCHURIA	27,000	...	SATURDAY, 10th Feb., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	...	SATURDAY, 2nd March, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	...	TUESDAY, 2nd April, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	19,000	...	TUESDAY, 16th April, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	...	TUESDAY, 30th April, at 1 P.M.
INTERMEDIATE.	Tons	Starting	
NILE	11,000	...	FRIDAY, 23rd Feb., at 1 P.M.
PERSEA	9,000	...	TUESDAY, 26th March, at 1 P.M.
CHINA	10,200

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.

King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

TELEPHONE No. 141

32

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO

VANCOUVER, B.C.

SEATTLE &

PORTLAND (Or.),

VIA

SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF
LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR MANILA.	FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND (Or.).
LUCERIC 16th Feb.	

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at regular intervals. Callers at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient inducement offers. The BANK LINE Steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy. Special Fare for Express to America and Canadian Points. For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

TELEPHONE No. 780. KING'S BUILDING, PRINCE CENTRAL

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
NEW LINE OF STEAMERSTO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Proposed Sailings.

S.S. "DUNERIO"	3,000 tons	... to be despatched 15th February, 1912.
S.S. "KATANGA"	5,600 tons	... to follow.

And regularly thereafter.

For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. From Hongkong: 17th February.

For Rates and Further Information, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO RIVER PLATE.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS SERVICE PROVIDE THE QUICKEST TRANSIT FROM THE ORIENT TO THE ARGENTINE.

Frequent Sailings from HONGKONG connecting with the Company's Steamers at CALCUTTA.

For Dates of Freight and Further Particulars, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

[42-43-44]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 8th FEBRUARY, 1912.

8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN."
10 p.m. "FATSHAN."	5 p.m. "KINSHAN."

FRIDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1912.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN."	8 a.m. "HONAM."
10 p.m. "KINSHAN."	5 p.m. "FATSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1651. S.S. "SUI AN," Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO. Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th FEBRUARY.

The Company's Steamship "SUI AN" will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure from Macao at 5 p.m. N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday leaving at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI-SANG," 457 tons.

Departures from Macao on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 559 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTIAN" and "SANYU." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [143]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA.	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA.
EASTERN EMPIRE	9th Feb. 8th March	Saturday, 2nd March. Saturday, 30th March.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO
SCENIC ROUTE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
WESTERN PACIFIC
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE
TRANS-CONTINENTAL
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

New Triple Screw Turbine Flyers—20 Knots Speed.

S.S. TENYO MARU	21,000 tons.
S.S. CHITO MARU	21,000 tons.
S.S. SHINYO MARU	21,000 tons.

S.S. NIPPON MARU 11,000 tons. (INTERMEDIATE).

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU. Semi-tropical route—Daily bath, cricket, baseball, dances and new newspaper containing World's happenings by wireless.

WESTERN PACIFIC-DENVER AND
RIO GRANDE.

The T.K.K. lines connect at San Francisco with the palatial trains of the Western Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande Railways to Chicago via Salt Lake City and Denver WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Standard Sleepers. Through Tourist Sleepers. Dining Cars—Observation Cars. Electric Lights—Electric Fans, Union Depots. New lands, cities and scenes—hundreds of miles through the gorgeous scenery of the Sierras—Feather River Canyon and the Royal Gorge of Colorado. Convenient connections at Chicago with trains for New York Transatlantic Steamers and other Eastern points. When taking out Passage over the SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC-ROUTE ask for Ticket form No. 626.

C. LACY GOODRICH,
GENERAL ORIENTAL AGENT,
17, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA,
AND KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

PROJECTED HOMEWARD SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE.
LONDON & ANTWERP	"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	On 28th Feb.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	"GLAMORGANSHIRE"	On 15th Mar.

All steamers have excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is directed to the moderate fares charged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1912.

[59]

MARGUERITE AND LOUISE.

A TRUE AND PATETIC STORY OF PARIS LIFE.

(By John N. Raphael in the Evening Standard.)

I am going to tell you a story which happens to be true. It was told me by one of the two women in it to explain her great love for the other, a love which is like that of Jonathan for David.

Marguerite was twenty and Louise was twenty-three. Marguerite sometimes earned as much as half-a-crown a day dressmaking, which she preferred, although her eyes were weak, to employment in a factory, where she earned less though she earned it more regularly. Louise earned eighteenpence a day, sometimes by painting scrolls on cheap fans. And the two girls were starving. I said girls; Louise had a husband and two children. The husband had left her, the children were babies, and she wonders now how she managed to keep them. The babies were out in the country, and it occurred to Louise and to Marguerite that they would be more comfortable together than if they starved apart. So they moved into one tiny room, and they slept by turns on the one fold-up bedstead.

But they lived, did Marguerite and Louise. They were almost happy until Louise fell ill. For Louise was the laughter-maker of the two. She was Parisian born and bred. Marguerite had been in Paris only two years. Marguerite missed the wind-swept fields, the little rivulets, the little woods, the open spaces, and the fresh air of the country, and she missed them very silently. Louise knew nothing of the "country" beyond the Bois de Boulogne, the Bois de Vincennes, and the dirty little terraced garden of the Buttes Chaumont. But she talked and laughed all day long, and Marguerite sat silent.

AS PRETTY AS A DOLL. She was a tiny little bit of a thing, as pretty, Louise says, as a doll out of a shop. She had plump little hands with dimples in them, capable little hands, though, which knew how to use a needle. She had a little round face, and when she was in trouble here forehead wrinkled into puckers like a baby's. But behind the puckered forehead and the big china-blue eyes, which were not strong enough to stand the strain of needlework, Marguerite dreamed and thought. Louise had no time and less wish to dream. Her one wish was to make Marguerite smile. She sang at her work, she chattered, Marguerite and thought to herself that she had the most beautiful hair in the world.

So when Louise fell ill and went to hospital Marguerite became very miserable. But Louise underwent an operation and got well very quickly. She was just the cheerful, good-tempered soul to get well quickly. But before she was strong again, a week after she had left the hospital, she had to sleep on the mattress, and Marguerite got the small bed every day. For Marguerite fell ill and Louise knew that Marguerite could only live if she were operated on. Marguerite wouldn't hear of it. Worse than that, Marguerite wouldn't hear of being taken to the hospital. She had a horror of the hospital, she said, since she had been to see Louise there.

WORK AND ILLNESS. But, as Louise told her, stopping at home meant money for medicine, and perhaps a doctor; it meant money for food, and there was hardly enough for the rent when only one of them was working. Then Marguerite sat up in bed and worked, and Louise pulled the stitches out, and did the work again, when Marguerite was sleeping. One day poor little Marguerite became so ill that Louise refused to give way to her. She spent their last franc on a cab, and took her friend to hospital.

"She should have come before," they told her, as she was carried upstairs. And Louise, who knew what that meant, went away crying. Marguerite got worse, much worse. "I don't know whether I believe in Heaven," says Louise, "but Marguerite looked like a baby angel. But she was weaker and weaker and weaker each time that I saw her, and I knew that she didn't really want to live, except perhaps for me, and who am I to live for? Then one day they told me that they would operate on Marguerite next morning, and all of a sudden an awful thought struck me. There was no money. There was no money at all. And if Marguerite died, she would have to be buried in the fosse commune."

The horror of the pauper's grave—the fosse commune, in which the poor are buried all together—is an obsession of the poor Parisians. Louise would have sold the clothes off her back to bury Marguerite decently if they would have paid for it, but she knew that they would not.

SACRIFICING HER HAIR. Presently she began to laugh. "Marguerite," she said, as the china-blue eyes opened in surprise, "I've been thinking that—her lip quivered a little—that I should like to have one good meal to-morrow, and (the tears dripping down her nose into her mouth) that if anything happens to you I should like you to—to have a pretty funeral." "Yes," said Marguerite. "And I haven't any money," said Louise, "but this." "This" were three half-pence. "If anything does happen," said Louise, with more difficulty, "it wouldn't matter, would it?" "What wouldn't matter?" whispered Marguerite. She was very tired, and her voice had almost gone. "Your—your hair," stammered Louise. "I—I asked the hairdresser about it yesterday. He said—'he said he'd give a lot of money for it.' Marguerite opened her eyes again. "Cut it

off dear," she said. "Wait—wait till to-morrow, but cut it off whatever happens. I should like you to have a good meal. But keep a little bit of it, if—if I die." And Marguerite closed her eyes and went to sleep.

The operation succeeded against all hope. Marguerite kept her hair, and Marguerite got well. Louise lives with her still. But they will never be in such straits again, for the Marguerite of this story, which happens to be true, is Marguerite Audoux, the author of "Marie Claire."

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
ARAGONIA, German str., 3,228, C. Meyer, 6th Feb.—Shanghai 3rd February, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
ASTYANAX, British str., 3,081, J. W. Road, 3rd February—Shanghai 31st January, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHONGHONG, British str., 1,265, V. Liddell, 5th Feb.—Hong Kong 3rd February, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHENAN, British str., 1,229, Lloyd Jones, 4th Feb.—Shanghai 1st Feb., General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHILDAE, Norwegian str., 1,102, H. Nielsen, 29th Jan.—Bangkok and Swatow 28th Jan., General—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.
CHINKIANG, British str., 1,229, Mathies, 6th Feb.—Wakamatsu 31st Jan., Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
CHITO MARU, Japanese str., 7,250, W. W. Greene, 6th Feb.—San Francisco, 10th January, Mails and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
CHOYANG, British str., 1,424, M. Courtney, 4th Feb.—Shanghai 31st Jan. and Swatow 3rd Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DOVER, Norwegian str., 733, Sigerland, 2nd February—Chachow 31st January, General—We Yeh & Co.
DUXBURG, British str., 1,211, A. W. Dixon, 28th Jan.—Singapore 20th Jan.—Bank Line, Ltd.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 3,039, S. Robinson, R.N.R., 2nd Feb.—Vancouver 11th Jan., Mails and General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
HAIYANG, British str., 1,363, J. W. Evans, 6th Feb.—Poochow via Ports 5th Feb., General—Douglas, Laprak & Co.
HALDIS, Norwegian str., 1,056, G. Solberg, 6th Feb.—Bangkok and Swatow 8th February, General—China-Siam S. N. & Co.
HAIPO, French str., 1,200, G. Bouhier, 31st Jan.—Haiphong and Pakhoi 28th Jan., General—A. R. Marty.
HONGER, British str., 2,056, Klaghorn, 2nd Feb.—Singapore 27th January, General—Chines.
HUGHOW, British str., 1,217, G. Hooker, 1st February—Cebu 27th Jan.—Butterfield & Swire.
HUSON MARU, Japanese str., 2,782, Morisada, 5th Feb.—Japan 29th Jan., Coal—Atsuta & Co.
HUNAN, British str., 1,143, J. Speed, 5th Feb.—Chefoo via Weihaiwei 30th Jan., General—Butterfield & Swire.
JOHANN, German str., 952, M. Jpland, 3rd Feb.—Singapore and Holbow 2nd January, General—Johansen & Co.
KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., 1,800, H. Yamamoto, 5th Feb.—Moji 30th Jan., Coal—Onaka Shosen Kaisha.
LIGHTNING, British str., 2,122, E. P. Smith, 5th February—Singapore 29th January, General—David, Sassoon & Co.
LOKSANG, British str., 978, Bowker, 4th Feb.—Waha 29th Jan., Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LOOCH, German str., 1,020, G. Schultzen, 5th Feb.—Bangkok 25th Jan., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
LUCERO, British str., 4,100, J. Mathis, 20th January—Seattle and Moji 16th January, Flour—Bank Line.
LUCROW, British str., 1,216, Ainlie, 28th Jan.—Wakamatsu 31st Jan., Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
MANCHURIA, American str., 8,750, A. Dixon, 6th February—San Francisco 3rd January, General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
MATSAN, British str., 1,640, J. L. Weigall, 1st Feb.—Saudakou 26th Jan., Lumber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NILE, American str., 3,313, E. Holston, 18th Jan.—Southampton 13th Dec.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
PESANULOK, German str., 1,267, D. Reimers, 5th Feb.—Bangkok 27th Jan., Timber—Butterfield & Swire.
PONGONG, German str., 998, W. Botsch, 4th Feb.—Bangkok 22nd Jan.—Butterfield & Swire.
QUARTA, German str., 1,145, H. Modsen, 5th Feb.—Manila 1st Feb., Flour—Sander, Wieler & Co.
RECORDER, British str., 677, W. J. Kemp, 5th February—Singapore 23rd Jan., Coal—Order.
SABINE RICKMERS, Dutch str., 573, De Tries, 30th Jan.—Singapore 23rd Jan., General—Karoene oil—Asia Petroleum & Co.
SADO MARU, Japanese str., 6,527, K. Asakawa, 6th Feb.—Shanghai 3rd Feb., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
SHIMO MARU, Japanese str., 2,893, Murase, 4th Feb.—Milke 28th Jan., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
SUNOKIANG, British str., 987, H. Mathias, 4th Feb.—Hollow 3rd Feb., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,142, S. Kawasaki, 3rd Feb.—Dairen 28th January, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,722, U. Aikawa, 30th Jan.—Wakamatsu 25th Jan., Coal—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.
YUENANG, British str., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 6th Feb.—Manila 3rd Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YU SHUX, Chinese str., 1,079, C. Westerland, 3rd Feb.—Shanghai 31st Jan., General—O. M. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

(Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government.)

MONTHLY EAST DIRECT SERVICE TO TRIESTE.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ and PORT SAID.

S.S. "BOHEMIA," 7,935 tons, will leave as above on February 19th, 1912, at 5 p.m.
S.S. "AFRICA," 8,840 tons, will leave as above on March 19th, 1912, at 5 p.m.

TO SHANGHAI.
S.S. "AFRICA," 8,840 tons, will leave as above on March 6th, 1912, at 5 a.m.

Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Cabin and Stowage passengers. Cheap rates. Hongkong-Trieste, Venice, 250 1st, 250 2nd Class. No surtax, no tips, no inside Cabins, excellent cuisine, Doctor, Laundry, Wireless Telegraphy.

MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE.
S.S. "YORWAEBS," 12,950 tons, will leave for YOKOHAMA and KOREA via SHANGHAI about February 18th.

S.S. "NIPPON," 13,900 tons, will leave for TRIESTE, PRIME and VENICE, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ROME, KARACHI, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, about February 22nd.

These steamers are fitted with comfortable one class accommodation for saloon passengers. Cheap rates, Hongkong-Trieste, Venice 243, no surtax, excellent cuisine, Doctor, Wireless Telegraphy.

ROUND THE WORLD TICKETS ARE ISSUED.
Cargo is taken at through rates to all ports in the Adriatic, the Levant and Black Sea, also to North and South America. For information apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents,
Princo Building.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1912.

[156]

PET. WILH. KROMMES ELBERFELD.

SILK RIBBONS,
IMITATION SILK RIBBONS.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1912.

C. G. BODEN & SOHNE, GROSSROHRSDORF, i/Sa.

BRACES AND BELTS.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1912.

Hoehli Extra Dry

gout americain

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1912.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Parcel Post system to the following places in China is for the present suspended: Hupoh, Szechuan, Hunan, Kweichow and Tszuich.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich, with the German Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 3rd inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here today.

FOR	DATE	TIME
Bangkok	Thursday, 8th	8.00 A.M.
Hankow, Peking and Haiphong	Thursday, 8th	9.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Thursday, 8th	9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Thursday, 8th	10.00 A.M.
Manila	Thursday, 8th	1.15 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Thursday, 8th	2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Thursday, 8th	3.00 P.M.
Takao	Thursday, 8th	5.00 P.M.

Swatow	Friday, 9th	10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Friday, 9th	11.00 A.M.
Manila	Friday, 9th	1.15 P.M.
Swatow	Friday, 9th	1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Saturday, 10th	11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Saturday, 10th	11.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO
(SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo ...
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo ...
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo ...

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO
(SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui ...
Swatow

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO
(SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)

EUROPE, &c., INDIA via TATTOURIN
(Late Letters 11.00 to Noon.)
Extra Postage 10 cents.

Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo ...
Singapore, Penang and Colombo ...
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama ...
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO
(SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)

Shanghai and Kobe ...
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui ...
Swatow

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO
(SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)

EUROPE, &c., INDIA via TATTOURIN
(Late Letters 11.00 to Noon.)
Extra Postage 10 cents.

Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 16th inst., at 5 P.M.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 7th.	
On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1111
Bank Bills, on demand	1111
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1111
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1111
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1111
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1111
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	247 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	252
On GERMANY—	
On demand	201
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	47 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	48 1/2
On HONGKONG—	
Telegraphic Transfer	145 1/2
Bank, on demand	145 1/2
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	145 1/2
Bank, on demand	145 1/2
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	73 1/2
On YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—Pess.	35 1/2
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand	83 1/2
On BATAVIA—	
On demand	117 1/2
On HAIKONG—	
On demand	4 1/2 p.m.
On SAIGON—	
On demand	78 1/2
On BANGKOK—	
On demand	10.20
80% BILLS, Bank's Buying Rate	10.20
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	853.40
SILVER, per oz.	27 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent
Chinese	20 cents pieces
Chinese	10
Hongkong	20
Hongkong	10

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 7th, 1912.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$275, sellers (L'don \$282 10/)
China Banking Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$10, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1 1/2, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8, sales
COTTON MILLS—				
Emu Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 80
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 49
Luen-Kung-Mow C. Spinning Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 64
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 23
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$21, sales
DOCKS AND WHARVES—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$53
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$45
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$60	all	\$5
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 58
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	50,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 95
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$3.90
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$21
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$114
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$72
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited	15,000	Pn. 10	all	\$27, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$20 1/2, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$18, sellers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$5
INSURANCES—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$195
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$130, sales
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$24.55	all	\$105
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	all	\$561, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	all	\$1.15
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$100	all	\$850
Yantai Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	\$212, Ex 73
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$98
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$34 1/2, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$30, div.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	74,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 99
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$49
Maatshapji tot Mij, Bosch-on	25,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 77 1/2
Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat				
MINDORO—				
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	15,000	Pes. 230	all	\$695
Bank Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$3
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$11 1/2
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$1.10
REFINERIES—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$110, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$38, sales
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—				
China and India Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$104, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	25,000	\$50	all	\$21
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy S.S. Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	all	\$25 1/2, div. sal.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	\$62
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$25	all	\$5 15/16
Star Ferry Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$27 1/2
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$22 1/2
STORES AND DISPENSARIES—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$20, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$4
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$4
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$12 1/2, buyers
Weismann, Limited	30,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
Gande Price & Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ord.	\$10	all	\$10
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	all	\$57 1/2
RUSSIA—				
Para Rubber in London				4 1/2 per lb., quiet
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Per.
VERNON & SYMTH, Share Brokers.				

TO-NIGHT

9 P.M.—Shakespearean Plays at the Theatre Royal—"Romeo and Juliet."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 16th Feb.—Ordinary Annual General Meeting of Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., at Hongkong Hotel, 11.30 A.M.
Saturday, 17th Feb.—Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, at the City Hall, Noon.
Friday and Saturday, 1st and 2nd March—Flower and Vegetable Show of Hongkong Horticultural Society at Vacant Ground opposite Hongkong Club.

PRINTING

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